

LABOR GRINDING FOR TITAN WAR

With Future at Stake, Accepts
Capital's Defi on
Open Shop.

(Continued from First Page.)

shop. By the same token, the manu-
facturers, the National Chamber of
Commerce, and the National Indus-
trial Board would like to see an open
shop ad-ocate put in.

All of which means there are large
and interesting things ahead in the
fields of labor and capital.

500,000 WORKERS IDLE THROUGH SHOP CLOSINGS

More than 500,000 workers have
been thrown out of employment by
closing factories and curtailed indus-
trial operations since spring, accord-
ing to estimates made here today.

Director John D. Danahy, of the
United States Employment Service,
now is organizing a nation-wide sur-
vey of the situation to determine the
exact extent of unemployment con-
cerning which estimates and in-
formation are now being received.

The increasing unemployment in
many sections is directly due to the
great nation-wide strike of buyers,
begun in the spring, and still in full
swing, according to Government offi-
cials. The strike forced many fac-
tories to close or operate on part
time. Other contributing causes are
the tight money market, liquidation
of "frozen" loans forced by the
banks, and the flood of immigration
now going on at the pre-war rate of
1,000,000 persons a year.

FINDING NEW WORK.

Government officials so far believe
there is little that is alarming in the
situation because many reports in-
dicate that men and women laid off
are regularly finding new work in many
cases. Some of the laying-off of
workers is seasonal.

"Eastern railroads will begin lay-
ing off men about December 1," said
Vice President Maloy, of the Union
of Maintenance of Way Workers, here
today. "The number of men affected
may reach 25,000. The men are pre-
pared, however. This laying-off oc-
curs almost every year."

More than 200 employment offices
maintained in thirty-three States by
local officials with the co-operation
of the United States Employment
Service, now are unusually busy plac-
ing men and women in jobs. The
managers of these offices have little
time to make regular reports to
officials here, it was said today.

UNION LEADERS NOT ALARMED.

Leaders in the A. F. of L. here
profess not to be alarmed about the
situation. They are giving it close
study, however.

"Some leaders are preparing to meet
a challenge which they say employ-
ers are planning. According to the
labor men, the employers, now that
election is over, are banding together
to make a national battle against the
closed shop. They want to establish
the open shop, and reduce wages,
according to labor officials."

This is likely to precipitate a new
epidemic of labor troubles if under-
standing differences between Govern-
ment, of the American Federation of
Labor, recently declared workers will
not submit to having their pay scales
reduced.

According to Director Hugh Kirwin,
of the Labor Department Conciliation
Service, however, industrial relations
now are the best in months.

"Men are striking less," said Kir-
win. "We now have less cases pend-
ing, but only a few minor cases in-
volve strikes. In most cases the em-
ployer and worker seem glad to get
the factories going while we investi-
gate, and make recommendations for
change in conditions. It is true that
we have been asked to mediate in
some cases where employers tried to
cut wages. These cases, however, are
few."

A FRIENDLY SPIRIT.

As illustrative of the friendly spirit
in which both sides now are adjust-
ing differences, Kirwin called atten-
tion to a disagreement between a Sec-
retary of Labor Wilson. Mr. Wilson
named Ernest P. Gundlach, Chicago
advertising man, who is going to be-
gin hearings November 15."

LOOKS DARK.

Unemployment so far reported here
seems to center in Philadelphia, where
40,000 textile workers were laid off;
New England, Ohio, Illinois and on
the Pacific Coast.

One Government official, who in-
vestigated the New England situation
last month, described the situation
as "very dark."

The shoe manufacturing industry
is working only 35 per cent full time,
he reported, and the textile industry
only 60 per cent. Employers claim
this is due to a lack of orders, accord-
ing to the report.

Ohio officials report the rubber in-
dustry as employing few workers in

MRS. WILLIAM HASKELL, wife of Colonel Haskell, re- lies administrator of Armenia, who recently returned to America after experiences which included a raid by ben- dits on her ship.

Important Amendments to Each-
Cummins Bill Expected
From Congress.

(Continued from First Page.)

While it is improbable that these
can be put through at the short ses-
sion, they will serve to pave the way
for action when the new Congress
meets in extra session after March 4.
It is everywhere taken for granted
there will be an extra session.

Railroad executives are now giving
attention to the workings of the new
railroad law with a view to deter-
mining in what respects it should be
amended. At the same time, repre-
sentatives of shippers' organizations
are giving attention to it with a like
purpose in mind.

One of the changes proposed in the
law relates to consolidations. The
present law allows voluntary consoli-
dations. Senator Cummins in his
original plan proposed that consoli-
dations of the roads into a small
number of systems should be made
compulsory. It is expected the
compulsory plan will be proposed
again.

CHANGES DISCUSSED.

Some changes in the law relating
to the adjustment of labor disputes
are also being discussed in railroad
circles. One proposal is to have
regional labor boards to adjust dis-
putes.

Undoubtedly there will be a sharp
protest from many of the agricultural
States over the fact there has been
a grave shortage of cars and the fur-
ther fact the farmers have been
handicapped in moving their products
to market. One of the practices com-
plained of is the long delay in un-
loading cars at Eastern terminal
points. (The present system of de-
murrage is objected to as ineffective.
This question will be considered in
connection with proposed modifica-
tions of the new law.)

WILL GIVE IT TRIAL.

The outcome of the election is gen-
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American people are willing to give
the new law a trial. The efforts of
the opponents of the law are inef-
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fications of the new law.

SEATTLE BRANCH, 5,000 Strong, Wires Colby Equal Rights Would Be Calamity.

SEATTLE, Washington, Nov. 7.—

Protesting the United States granting
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yesterday telegraphed to Secretary
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The telegram sent to Secretary
Colby declares: "The Seattle Post of
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once a treaty granting to Japanese
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such a treaty would be a 'calamity.'"
The messages, demanded that no
further attempt be made to conclude
any treaty along the lines indicated.

NO CHANCE OF REPEAL.

Under the circumstances, there is
no prospect of repeal of the new law
as demanded by some of its opponents.
It will be improved and strengthened.
The opponents of the law are in a
plumb plan for Government own-
ership are not idle. They have failed
to win out in this election but they
have a powerful organization and are
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In connection with the discussion
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Congressman Winslow of Massachu-
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RAILROAD LAW TO BE REVISED

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ECONOMIC EXPERTS CLAIM ARI- STOCRATS RETARD NATION'S PRO- GRESS BY PROFITEERING.

Important Amendments to Each-
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From Congress.

(Continued from First Page.)

come under the fiscal law which they
have tried so hard to avoid. A strike
based on economic disagreement with
the men that might give them a
pretext for a lockout, to be continued
indefinitely until conditions have ad-
justed down, was very welcome to them.

On the other hand, one sees the
biggest Italian steel works, which
during the war have increased their
capitalization threefold by applying
to home investors, now pushed to the
wall by the high price of raw mate-
rial and by lack of coal. They also
would prefer a temporary lockout on
any pretext whatever, rather than go
into the hands of a receiver. Their
resistance against the Glolitti gov-
ernment is intense, first because of
his decree compelling profiteers to
return to the state practically all
their extra profits; second, because of
his law abolishing all bearer stock
certificates, which makes it impos-
sible to manipulate and hide stocks;
and, finally, because of his firm resolu-
tion to cut short profiteering and to
allow only a responsible interest
on capital invested in industry.

APPEAL FOR PROTECTION.

They appealed to him for protection
as soon as the first disagreement oc-
curred and met with a flat refusal.
The situation looked serious, indeed.
Hundreds of thousands of men had
broken the law by taking possession
of the factories immediately follow-
ing the owners' refusal to increase
wages about 10 per cent. Glolitti
had at that moment about 400,000 men
under arms, a quite inadequate force
for dealing with 600,000 strikers.

Without losing his proverbial
coolness, he acted as general on the
field who finds himself faced by a
stronger enemy. He could not dis-
seize each plant because it would
have been tantamount to dividing his
force into small platoons, which,
while "surrounding" the factories,
would have been themselves besieged
and possibly attacked by the angry
civilian population in a moment of
revolt against the use of field guns
and grapeshot against their relatives
and fellow citizens shut off in the
plants.

Therefore, having been assured by
the General Federation of Labor that
no sabotage was intended, he simply
left the men to operate the plants
under the supervision of the plants
without the help of technical di-
rectors and without money, relying
on the mathematical impossibility of
such a condition to last more than a
few days.

RED FLAGS WERE HOISTED.

Red flags were hoisted everywhere.
He let them fly in the breeze and
made no attempt to haul them down.
It has been said that Glolitti is the
possessor of a sixth sense, inasmuch
as he is reputed to "feel" the temper
of the Italian people better than any
other man in the government. He is
reputed to be a "calamity."

The messages, demanded that no
further attempt be made to conclude
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REPUBLICAN LEADERS HOPE TO AVOID FRICTION IN NAMING OF NEW CHAIRMEN.

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(Continued from First Page.)

Organization of the new Congress,
the sixty-seventh, which President-
elect Harding is expected to call
into special or extra session soon
after his inauguration March 4, is
engaging the attention of Republi-
can leaders beginning to flock here
almost as much as the make-up of
the Harding cabinet.

CONFIDENT OF CONTROL.

Mr. Harding and his advisers
naturally desire the floor leadership
of Senate and House, and the chair-
manships of the important committees
of the two bodies to be vested in
Republicans who can be counted upon
to "go along" with the Harding ad-
ministration.

Republican leaders closely asso-
ciated with Mr. Harding profess con-
fidence in their ability to control Sen-
ate and House by a sufficiently wide
margin of votes to insure the passage
of legislation favored by the new ad-
ministration.

As a result of the amending of the
Senate rules toward the end of the
last session of the present Congress,
the number of Senate committees has
been cut from seventy-four to thirty-
four, none of them with a member-
ship of more than fifteen.

LEGISLATION CONCENTRATED.

The original purpose of the amend-
ment was to eliminate a lot of obse-
lete committees and concentrate the
legislation-making organization of
the Senate. Certain Republican lead-
ers predict the amendment will also
have the effect of keeping off the im-
portant committees a number of Sen-
ators who may not be disposed to
work in harmony with the legisla-
tive program of the Harding admin-
istration and the Republican ma-
jority.

Speculation as to the probability
of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of
Massachusetts assuming one of the
high posts in the Harding cabinet, is
being coupled with gossip as to who
would, in that event, be most likely
to succeed him as Republican leader
of the Senate.

OFFERED TO WATSON.

Opposition to Senators Watson of
Indiana and Smoot of Utah suc-
ceeding Senator Lodge, in case he leaves
the Senate to become a member of the
Harding administration, to the Senate
leaders, is regarded as inevitable, in
view of their allegiance to the "Old
Guard." Senator Curtis of Kansas,
the present Republican "whip," would
unquestionably be considered as Sen-
ator Lodge's successor, but even he
might, despite his popularity with all
of his colleagues, prove unacceptable
to the Progressive Republicans. They
are, however, now represented in Sen-
ator Cummins of Iowa as President
pro tem. He may be chosen to succeed
himself in the Harding cabinet, and
it is not considered remote pos-
sibility that the Progressives might
urge Senator Borah of Idaho or
Senator Johnson of California for
Senate leadership.

"Old Guard" Senators returning
to Washington made no effort to con-
ceal their satisfaction at the increase
of the Republican majority in the
Senate from two to twenty-two, a
gain of twenty. On some of the new
Senators helping to make up this sub-
stantial increase they are depending
to help them dominate the Senate,
despite the opposition they already an-
ticipate from the Progressives.

HARDING MAY INTERFERE.

It is believed, however, that Presi-
dent-elect Harding, in a desire to pre-
serve Republican harmony, will in-
sist upon the Progressives as well as
the "Old Guard" being recognized in
the organization of both branches of
the new Congress. If they are not so
recognized, Senators Borah and John-
son, and their friends, are certain to
be heard from.

"It is not so much a question of the
number of Republican votes, but one
of the necessity of an alliance with
capital and the necessity of order. But
it taught the capitalists nothing
whatever. They again insisted that
Giolitti provide protection for their
investments. Glolitti told them he
would gladly protect them if they
could show him that their demands
were legitimate. In other words, he
asked to be shown the balance sheet.